

IMPORTANT FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.
FREDERICKSBURG OUTFLANKED
The Occupation of Chancellorsville.
JUNCTION OF THE UNION FORCES.
A Movement on Fredericksburg on Friday.
THE ENEMY PANIC STRICKEN.
A SPIRIT-STIRRING ORDER FROM HOOKER.
THE GREAT BATTLE AT HAND.
LIST OF CASUALTIES TO THE 30th.

Rumors from the Army of the Potomac.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1863.
The following statement is derived from gentlemen who left the Rappahannock on Saturday.
It is already known that our troops have crossed over with less opposition than was anticipated.
The enemy massed a considerable force on their front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between our own and the Rebel guns at long range.
As soon as the Rebels learned on Wednesday that our forces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to intercept our advance, and continued it all night and the next day.
Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had all of their available force around Fredericksburg.
The latest news from Chancellorsville is that Stoneman had cut the railroad. This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman connected with the civil department of the Government who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning.
There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accosted in the most cheerful and hopeful condition, and Gen. Hooker, it is represented, had issued an address paying a high compliment to the army for their conduct thus far in this important movement.

A Review of the Situation—The Enemy Outflanked—Order of Gen. Hooker.
From Our Special Correspondent.

Left Wing Army of the Potomac, April 30, 1863.
Today has been eventful in preparation for the great battle expected to-morrow. We appear to have outflanked the enemy by our strategy, and thrown him off his guard. On the 20th inst. the Divisions of Wadsworth and Doubleday were sent down the Rappahannock (twenty miles) to Port Conway, and ordered to build an enormous number of fires at night in the neighborhood, to give the idea that a large force was there for the purpose of crossing. The last took. Stoneman hurried down the river with 60,000 men to watch us, and there remained. The bulk of Wadsworth's and Doubleday's Divisions were then withdrawn, but the fires were unobtrusively kept up each night by the remainder. A week before Stoneman was sent twenty-five miles above with a cavalry force, to break the Orange and Alexandria, Virginia Central, and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads, in order to defeat the Rebel communications.

In addition to tearing up rails and blowing up bridges, he was to attack any cavalry force he might hear of in his vicinity. The incessant rains which followed his arrival at the respective fords where he proposed crossing delayed him for eight days, and on Monday last the 5th, 11th, and 12th Corps, commanded respectively by Gen. Meade, Howard, and Slocum, broke camp, and arrived on Tuesday evening at Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Fredericksburg, where they crossed on Wednesday, soon after daylight, receiving only one volley from a few Rebels in rifle pits, who immediately ran. Here Gen. Stoneman joined them from Warrenton Junction, where he had been for supplies, and taking the advance proceeded successfully as his mission. Particulars regarding his movements have not yet reached us.

The 11th, 12th, and 5th followed rapidly in a southerly direction, toward the enemy's rear. To mask our intentions, it was necessary to divert attention of the enemy upon our left, to prevent his sending a force to interfere with our march. Potomac were therefore thrown over from one to three miles below Fredericksburg. The 1st and 6th Corps, under Reynolds and Sedgwick, took position here, and the 1st Divisions of both, under Wadsworth and Brooks, were sent over between 8 and 9 o'clock. It was necessary that men should first cross in boats, to drive the enemy from their rifle pits on the banks, before the bridges could be built. The 6th Wisconsin, Col. Bragg, crossed first, accompanied by Gen. Wadsworth, who, regardless of danger, took the lead.

They were speedily followed by the rest of the 4th brigade of his division, under Gen. Meredith, and in the face of musketry, all ran up the steep declivities, and took nearly 200 prisoners. The Rebels appeared panic stricken, and readily surrendered. In one case, a single soldier, caused six of them to lay down their arms, and accompany him. To further the appearance of permanent occupancy batteries were planted this afternoon by Wadsworth's division, near the banks, and rifle pits thrown up to protect the artillery men from sharpshooters. This soon drew a sharp fire of shells from the enemy, and several casualties among our troops ensued. Our batteries replied, and, moreover, Telf's battery on our extreme left vigorously shelled a ravine where Jackson's re-enforcements were seen passing, on their return from below. Night soon silenced the guns, and our men slept.

Gen. Hooker this afternoon, in order to inspire the army issued the following order:

"CAMP, NEAR FAIRMOUNT, April 30, 1863.
"It is with heartfelt satisfaction the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have demonstrated that our army must either victoriously come out from behind his defenses, and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him. The operations of the 5th, 11th, and 12th Corps, have been a succession of splendid achievements."

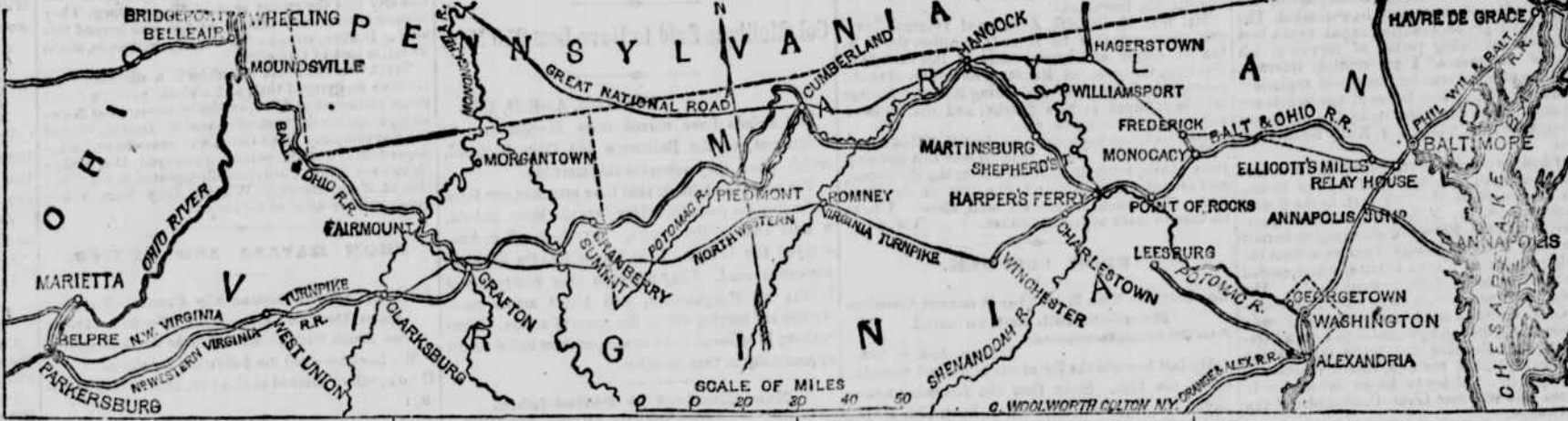
We judge by this that those corps have effected a rapid march, overcoming obstacles, and hear that they are concentrated around Chancellorsville, five miles to the south-west of Fredericksburg, and, consequently, to a considerable extent, in the enemy's rear. The 3d Corps, under Sickles, was ordered as a reserve to our support, this morning, but has again been ordered to Banks's Ford, five miles above Fredericksburg, where the 2d Corps, under Couch, now lies.

The moon shines brightly, but a mist is gathering and this midnight hour, which promises to delay can

New-York Tribune.

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SCENE OF THE REBEL RAID IN WEST VIRGINIA.



The principal places mentioned in accounts elsewhere printed of the Rebel raid in West Virginia may be found in the above map. They moved from Morgantown to Fairmont, where they destroyed one of the finest bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Rebels were said to be 12,000 strong at Fairmont. Col. Mulligan was at Grafton. The story is that he has been defeated there or at Fairmont, losing 250 men. By breaking the Fairmont Bridge, the Rebels have cut off Wheeling from Eastern communication, and it was feared that they contemplated a rush upon the town. The latest news of the condition of the railroad is that "the line is intact, from the Monongahela River, 300 miles distant, to Baltimore. The damage to the main stem is confined to the large iron bridge, one mile east of Fairmont, and to five unimportant bridges within 30 miles west of it. Three bridges on the Parkersburg branch, within 20 miles of Grafton, were also destroyed. The track is unimpaired, except at these bridges. The telegraph lines are all fully restored and in use. The bridges will all be renewed within five days—temporarily, but effectively. It is expected that all the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday next, and the freight trains also. The passengers and freight will possibly have to be transferred, for two or three days, at the Monongahela Bridge. It is thought that the Parkersburg line can be put in full order by Tuesday or Wednesday next."

Such facts as we have in regard to the raid are given on our second page.

CASUALTIES OF APRIL 29.
Capt. Gordon, Co. 7th Wis., dead.
Lieut. Ryan, Co. 24th Mich., seriously wounded.
E. D. Smith, Co. 14th N. Y., seriously wounded.
Corp. Plummer, Co. 6th Wis., hand and leg.
Chas. Adams, Co. 6th Wis., hand and leg.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Lieut. Topping, Co. 7th Wis., M. M., dead.
John Ransome, Co. 6th Wis., M. M., dead.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Lieut. James Buchanan, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
N. N. Goff.
Lieut. Brown, Co. D, 20th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Anon. N. Strong, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin, foot.
John Benson, Co. E, 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Edw. Smith, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
George March, Co. H, 24th Mich., arm.
Chas. Adams, Co. E, 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Alex. Allen, Co. K, 14th N. Y., M. M., both legs fract'd.
G. W. Smith, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., both legs fract'd.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Murphy, Co. H, 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
James O. Stump, Co. H, 14th N. Y., M. M., left arm.
Julius Rinschert, Co. H, 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
Sergeant Patrick Lynn, Co. B, 14th N. Y., M. M., right arm.
Corp. Jos. Riley, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., right shoulder.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., left hip.
M. R. Hunter, Co. B, 14th N. Y., M. M., right hand and thigh.
John Metrick, Co. H, 14th N. Y., M. M., leg.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., left thigh.
—Lodge, Co. D, 24th Michigan, neck.
Lieut. W. Burdick, Co. E, 24th Michigan, head.
Lieut. Smith, Co. F, 24th Michigan, right hand.
Joseph Kroy, Co. H, 24th Michigan, chest.
Capt. Alex. Gordin, Co. F, 24th Michigan, chest.
Edw. Hendon, Co. 14th N. Y., M. M., dead.
J. Morrison, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin, chest.
Ransom Lown, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin, arm.
N. G. Jackson, Co. A, 24th Michigan, leg.
H. Howard, Co. D, 24th Michigan, left foot.
Thomas Woodworth, Co. H, 24th Mich., foot.
Will. Powell, Co. H, 24th Mich., left foot.
H. H. Houghton, Co. H, 24th Mich., foot.
H. W. Hughes, Co. C, 24th Mich., foot.
Corp. Will. Day, Co. F, 24th Michigan, abdomen.
Wm. F. Jester, Co. B, 24th Mich., leg.
John Ryan, Co. A, 24th Mich., left thigh.
Harvey Hobbs, Co. F, 24th N. Y., M. M., left thigh.
Truman Hall, Co. F, 24th N. Y., M. M., spine.
Felix Flattery, Co. K, 14th N. Y., M. M., M. M.
B. L. Sizer, Co. H, left arm.
Joseph McKee, Co. C, 24th Mich., fore arm.

CASUALTIES APRIL 30—FIRST ARMY CORPS.
Capt. Co. Bush, 13th Mass. Dan Kilgoun, Co. E, 136 Pa. 2d Regt. Cordwell, 13 Mass. Corp. S. Miller, K, 50 Pa.

Lieut. A. E. Lindsey, Co. F, 136th Pa., shoulder.
Sergeant Wm. A. Kelly, Co. K, 90th Pa., finger.
Sergeant Hugh Sterling, Co. F, 90th Pa., shoulder.
Corp. George Smith, Co. B, 90th Pa., thigh.
Thos. Criswell, Co. I, 12th Mass., right leg amputated.
Frank Fretschy, Co. K, 90th Pa., knee.
Wm. F. Jester, Co. B, 90th Pa., thigh.
Sergeant Jackson, Co. K, 90th Pa., arm and knee.
Corp. John Fay, Co. F, 12th Mass., hand and right leg.
Wm. F. Jester, Co. B, 90th Pa., chest, fatal.
Chas. H. McCarty, Co. K, 14th N. Y., head, slight.
Richard Conner, Co. K, 14th N. Y., head, slight.
John C. Patterson, Co. C, 95th N. Y., finger.
Albert Butsch, Co. F, 14th N. Y., hand.

Advance of our Army beyond the Rappahannock—Sharp Skirmish at Germantown Mills—Occupation of Chancellorsville.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 30, 1863.
The 5th, 11th and 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac are in possession of Chancellorsville, about ten miles west of Fredericksburg. The crossing was made on the morning of the 29th, yesterday, the pontoons having been laid the night previous at Kelly's Ford, by the 11th and 12th Corps, under Gen. Howard and Slocum, the 5th Corps under Gen. Meade, crossing below, at Ely's Ford. The 11th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Howard, was the first to cross at Kelly's Ford, followed by the 12th, under Gen. Slocum. After the crossing was effected this corps moved in advance, preceded by a detachment of the 6th New-York Cavalry and the 2d Massachusetts infantry as skirmishers. In company with the advance cavalry rode as far as Crooked Run, a small stream about three miles beyond the Rappahannock.

Here we encountered the extreme pickets of the enemy, drove them before us, fired upon them with carbines, and captured a number of prisoners, with-

mount, losing 250 men. By breaking the Fairmont Bridge, the Rebels have cut off Wheeling from Eastern communication, and it was feared that they contemplated a rush upon the town. The latest news of the condition of the railroad is that "the line is intact, from the Monongahela River, 300 miles distant, to Baltimore. The damage to the main stem is confined to the large iron bridge, one mile east of Fairmont, and to five unimportant bridges within 30 miles west of it. Three bridges on the Parkersburg branch, within 20 miles of Grafton, were also destroyed. The track is unimpaired, except at these bridges. The telegraph lines are all fully restored and in use. The bridges will all be renewed within five days—temporarily, but effectively. It is expected that all the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday next, and the freight trains also. The passengers and freight will possibly have to be transferred, for two or three days, at the Monongahela Bridge. It is thought that the Parkersburg line can be put in full order by Tuesday or Wednesday next."

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Hooker Feels the Enemy in Front—Endeavors to Draw Them On—They Refuse—The General at His Toilet—The Rebels Reconnoiter Hooker's Line—Skirmishing in Front—Rebel Correspondence.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 1, 1863.
About noon to-day the Fifth and Twelfth Corps, Gen. Meade's and Slocum's, advanced by separate roads toward the City of Fredericksburg. Gen. Slocum's Corps moved to the right, and Meade's to the left; the second division of this latter corps, under Gen. Sykes, leading the advance. In about an hour's time heavy firing commenced that they had met the enemy. This continued for upward of three-quarters of an hour, gradually extending to our right wing, when orders were sent by Gen. Hooker from his headquarters in the large brick house to which I alluded in my last, and which constitutes the town of Chancellorsville, for the two columns to fall slowly back. This command was carried out in the most systematic and regular manner. Of the casualties up to that time I have only these to mention: Corporal Adams, Co. E, 11th Regular Infantry; Sergeant Tice, Co. F, 11th Regular, slightly.

After the return of the two columns everything remained quiet, until about 4 o'clock, when the Rebels attacked us in force on our right, a mile or so from Chancellorsville, appearing in line of battle in an open field, flanking a dense wood. Our pickets retired before them slowly, and our artillery opened a vigorous fire of shell, which induced them in a short time to manifest that peculiarly which nature seems to have implanted in the bosoms of the chivalry—a love of the sylvan shades. Hearing the loud report of our guns, I rode from headquarters of the 11th Corps, where I happened to be at the time, to where the firing was going on, and found Gen. Geney of the Second Division of Slocum's command, stoutly maintaining his position by an effective use of artillery. With remarkable rapidity, they commenced shelling our whole line, extending back to our rear, where Gen. Howard was stationed, with the 11th Corps. The General was making preparations for the fight. Rifle-pits were being quickly dug in the fields back of headquarters, about 200 yards from the road, and heavy lines of skirmishers lay upon the r. f. c. waiting the attack. The artillery practice grew more lively each moment, and the explosion of a shell midway between us and the enemy, with the general and staff and the wooded country about half a mile back where their artillery was posted, warned me, not unlike the gentleman who went out to kill a bear, that the tracks were getting rather fresh. Shortly afterward an all to Gen. Slocum, Lieut. Koebe, riding by, informed me that the engagement was much to be feared, and in company with him I rode to the headquarters of the General, which the enemy's shell had reached, striking an angle of the house. At this point I met a portion of the 3d Corps. Major-Gm. Nickles, marching down to support Howard. Surrounded by their staff, were Gen. Slocum and Williams, the oldest Brigadier in the service, who seemed almost boiling over with enthusiasm to advance his line, but Gen. Slocum reminded him of the orders of their chief. By this time the sun had set, the pale twilight glowed round the field, and the moon, almost full, looked down through the smoky atmosphere; still the firing continued as I rode back to the Eleventh Corps headquarters. Finally came at night with a pretty sure prospect of beginning again on the morrow.

We are prepared at all points. The enemy most advanced to a defeat, or retreat, and be annihilated—such is the opinion of our Generals. Our men are in the best spirits; I am no enthusiast, but speak only truth when I say they behave with the greatest gallantry. Gen. Hooker's plans are deep, we deem, I think, for the Rebels, and must result in a splendid victory. I add, with regret, two more names to the list of casualties: Lieut. O. Morton, 133d New-York, wounded, but not seriously; Corp. Steinagel, 68th New-York, leg fractured.

The following letter was captured by Pleasanton's cavalry—it is a specimen brick:

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FROM GENERAL PECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Reconnaissance Across the Nansemond.
CAPTURE OF THE REBELS' RIFLE PITS.

Gallant Charge by the 13th New-Hampshire and 89th New-York.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 3, 1863.
This morning, at 9 o'clock, Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond River, on a reconnaissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small, and the enemy's much greater. The charge was made by the 13th New-Hampshire and the 89th New-York.
Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Dix's Department—New District formed in Gen. Foster's Department—Concentration of Troops at Washington—Military Changes—Southern News—Newspapers Groaning over the Sufferings of the People.

NEWBURN, N. C., Thursday, April 29, 1863.
That portion of North Carolina lying north of Albemarle Sound, and east of the Chowan River, is now embraced in the Department of Maj.-Gen. Dix, and under the immediate supervision of Maj.-Gen. Peck, at Suffolk, Va.

In order that a more constant supervision may exist at the various posts in the Department of Maj.-Gen. Foster, the following districts have just been established, to be commanded as follows: 1st, the "District of the Roanoke," Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee, headquarters at Beaufort, N. C.; 2d, the "District of the Albemarle," Brig.-Gen. W. Mosely, headquarters at Plymouth, N. C.; 3d, "District of the Pamlico," Brig.-Gen. Henry Prime, headquarters at Washington, N. C.

The several companies of the 1st (Loyal) N. C. Regiment, heretofore stationed in the counties, where they were respectively raised, are now being concentrated at Washington, N. C. Capt. McClesney, of the famous 2d New-Jersey, a heroic and accomplished young officer, has recently been appointed to its Colonelcy. This regiment has already done splendid fighting in a number of engagements, and fully demonstrated the value of native Southern Union troops. It was mainly recruited through the efforts of Charles Henry Foster, who is now making preparations for the formation of a second one, for which he has received authority from the War Department.

A battalion of artillery has been organized from among the citizens of the Cape Hatteras Banks, and is now doing duty at Fort Hatteras and Clark.

The 44th and 27th Massachusetts Regiments have arrived in Newburn from Washington, N. C., in the defense of which important point they so bravely and successfully assisted.

The troops in this Department are now being paid off.

The Rev. James Means, the efficient and philanthropic Superintendent of the Blacks, died a few days since.

The Rev. D. Van Antwerp, the loyal Episcopal rector at Beaufort is to be appointed Chaplain at that post.

Col. Leaman, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of Roanoke Island.

To centralize the growing disaffection of the Rebel rank and file, the policy is being extensively pursued of sending popular speakers among the various regiments.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The *Richmond Whig* of the 23d says that several hundred thousand negroes have been stolen by the Yankees, and that they constitute the black elephant which Jonathan is puzzled to dispose of.

The *Whig* of the 23d contains Gov. Letcher's card of that date, announcing his candidacy for the Rebel Congress from the Eleventh District of Virginia.

The *Tories* of Laurel County, N. C., are accused of diabolical atrocities, and the *Standard* complains that some of them were brutally butchered in cold blood, and that a Col. Thomas, Confederate States Army, who hunted them with Indians, permitted scalping. "Diabolical" demonstrations on the counties bordering upon Tennessee are severely rebuked.

The *Richmond State Journal* says, in commenting upon an article from *The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader*, upon John S. Canfield of Virginia, "that it is the doom of a traitor everywhere to be despised."

The *Progress* of the 23d regards the recent peace as a lotus leaf. The New-Jersey Legislature was a hopeful indication, and calls upon the other Northern States through their Legislatures to speak out, and bring a pressure to bear upon Lincoln and Seward that they cannot resist, and the hand of the destroyer may be stayed.

Corn meal was selling at Raleigh on the 23d inst. at 80¢ per bushel, and scarce at that.

Several persons announcing themselves as candidates for the Rebel Congress from districts lying within the Union lines, call upon the soldiers and refugees from those districts for their suffrages.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 23d bitterly abuses Gen. Hill and Longstreet for not taking Washington, N. C., and Suffolk, Va. It says: "It now appears that Longstreet laid siege to Suffolk only to cover a forage party. So far the cost has been 75 men killed and wounded, a fine battery of five pieces captured, a number of deserters, and we know not how many prisoners. Confederate sieges appear to be very profitable investments—very."

The *Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat* says that Major Conington, of the Confederate army, addressed a large public meeting at that place upon the wants of the army in Virginia. He said their forces had consumed all the food that it was possible to procure for 70 miles around the point where they are now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina, they would be obliged to fall back into that State.

The *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer* says: A few days ago a North Carolina soldier, near Charlotte, wrote to his father, saying that he had received five pounds of meat as the allowance of seven men for a week.

The Rev. R. J. Gram of Hillsborough, N. C., indicted some months ago for disloyalty to the Rebel Government, is to be tried at Richmond, May 10.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Attacked at Monticello and Driven from the Town—Rebel Admission of Our Victory at Grand Lake, N. C.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2, 1863.
Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Ky., yesterday, with 5,000 men, attacked the Rebels at Monticello, Ky., and after a severe fight, drove them from the town.

The *Charleston Mercury* admits that the Unionists at Grand Lake, La., captured 1,000 Rebels, two guns, four transports, and three gunboats.